NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES,

SHILLELAHS AND CLUBS.

STIRRING SCENES IN THE GOOD OLD TOWN OF TIPPERARY.

BALFOUR'S POLICE AND THE POPULACE FIGHT

FNG-JOHN MORLEY IN DANGER-BLEED-

ING SCALPS AT THE ARRAIGNMENT OF THE NATIONALIST LEADERS.

Dublin, Sept. 25 .- Patrick O'Brien, who was arrested at Cardiff on Tuesday, was brought to this city yesterday and placed in prison. The he would be taken to Tipperary for a hearing. But late lest night the Nationalists learned that he would be conveyed thither by the morning train to-day, when they at once made prepara-

tions to give him worthy escort. Much to the surprise of the authorities a large delegation of private Nationalists boarded the train at the same time that the officers appeared with O'Brien. Among these were John Morley, who has been in Ireland for some time studying the Irish question: John Dillon, Alfred Illingsworth, member of Parliament for Bradford: T. M. Healy, Commener Harrington and several others.

On the arrival of the train at Tipperary the Nationalists started for the court house in a body. They had not gone far when they stopped at a street corner and entered into a conversation. While they were standing, in no way disturbing the peace there, they were ordered by the police to move on. John O'Connor, Member of Parlia ment for South Tipperary, took vigorous exception to this order and showed his contempt for the police by calling upon the crowd, which by that time had become large, to give three cheers for John Morley. The cheers were given with hearty good-will, much to the exasperation of the police, who thereupon charged upon the group and attempted to force it to move forward. melee that followed, the policemen did not hesitate to use their batons. One burly constable aimed a blow at John Morley himself, but John O'Connor, who stood near, warded it off.

The Nationalists then continued their way slow ly toward the Court House. As this was the day fixed for the trial of the arrested Nationalists, the streets of Tipperary were full to overflowing with people interested in the case. Nationalists had thronged to the town from all the adjacent country, many of them carrying the national weapon, the shillelagh, and prepared to use it if provoca tion would arise.

figrly in the day it became known that still another arrest had been made. The victim this me was Thomas J. Condon, Member of Parliament for Tipperary, East. He was taken this morning at Limerick, and also brought to Tip-

When the hour for the sitting of the court arrived an immense crowd had collected before the court house, ready to rush in the moment the doors were thrown open. The authorities thereupon decided not to open the doors to the general public, but to admit only those who were immediately interested in the trial. The crowd did not take kindly to this treatment, but pressed torward, trying to force a way into the court house. The police stoutly resisted, charging repeatedly upon the crowd and using their clubs freely on whoever happened to be within reach. Many of their blows took effect. But the crowd did not yield instantly. For fully five minutes there was a standup fight between the now excited throng and the police. At last, however, the crowd was gradually forced back, and the front of the court house. The leaders of the crowd continued to make vigorous protests against being excluded from the court house, and the police were subjected to jeers and taunts from the angry and wounded victims of their recent

During the conflict many persons were wounded with blows from the policemen's bludgeons. of the most serious cases was that of a man, some of whose teeth were knocked out and forced into his throat. Several men were so badly hurt as to require surgical attendance. Among the wounded were Timothy Harrington, Member of Parliament for Dublin, and a Mr. Halifax. Both received a heavy blow on their heads and bled profusely. They made their way into the courtroom as soon as they could. But by that time their hair and coat-collars were saturated with blood, and they presented a pitiable spectacle. Their appearance in court created a profound sensation and lent additional emphasis to the complaint which William O'Brien was making to the court of the brutality of the police.

At first Mr. O'Brien had refused to enter the court-room unless the public could be freely admitted. He maintained this attitude for some time, but at last decided that he could accomplish more by appealing to the court, entered the room and bitterly denounced the wanton clubbing of the crowd of which he had just been a witness. It was while he was speaking that the sensational entrance of Messrs. Harrington and Halifax oc-

Then John Morley arose and addressed the court, manifesting great agitation both in tones and manner. He earnestly appealed to the court to protect the populace against the wanton use

of the club by the police.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist leaders continued to protest against the exclusion of the general pub-lic from the court-room. Both Mr. Morley and Mr. Dillon appealed to Colonel Caddell, the presiding magistrate, to reverse his decision to keep the doors shut against the public. For some time he refused to recede from his determination. Messrs. Morley and Dillon, however, continued to labor with him and at last he yielded the point and ordered the doors thrown open. The room was at once filled to its utmost capacity, and all the proceedings were followed with intense interest. At the outset Mr. Dillon objected to being tried before Resident Magistrate Shannon. The grounds of his objection were that he had had a monal encounter with Shannon on one occaion at Cashel. At that time, he asserted, Shanson had grossly insulted him. He urged, there-

fore, that there would be manifest impropriety in Shannon sitting at the present trial.

Mr. Shannon refused to admit the validity of Mr. Dillon's objections. He knew of no reason why he should not go on with the case. He declared that he would perform his duty without his.

Mr. Dillon's objections. He knew of no reason why he should not go on with the case. He declared that he would perform his duty without bias.

William O'Brien also objected to Shannon The last time he saw Shannon, he said, Shannon was at the head of a body of police who were using their clubs upon the people. Moreover, Shannon had already tried him three times on similar charges. His sitting in the present case, O'Brien said, was an indecency and an insult. The magistrate answered O'Brien's objections in the same way that he had disposed of Dillon's.

Mr. Ronan, counsel for the Crown, asked permission of the court to make some slight alteration in the charges against the prisoners. The latter protested vigorously against such permission, urging that it would be illegal for the court to grant it. The court paid no heed to the protests, but permitted the counsel of the Crown to make the desired changes. Mr. Ronan then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He reviewed the circumstances which had led to the arrest of the Nationalists. These, he said, went back to the time when the Plan of Campaign was put in force on the Smith-Barry estate of Tipperary. That happened in May, 1889, and he proposed to present evidence to prove conspirator on the part of the defendants from that time down to the time when the arrests were asset. During all that period, he proposed to prevent the payment of rents to Mr. Smith-Barry, and were inciting the tenants of that gentleman hot to pay.

not to pay.

The defendants protested against the introduction of evidence touching matters that were enterior to the dates specified in the warrants upon which they were arrested.

After considering these protests the court decided that the prosecution might produce tanti-

mony of a general character to prove the existence of conspiracy prior to the dates given in the warrants, but that no evidence could be permitted concerning acts of the defendants which were mentioned in the warrants.

The excitement of a week ago, when the arrests of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were so suddenly node, has its counterpart in Nationalist circles to day. The dispatches from Tipperary, describing the clubbing of the crowd before the court house by the police, created a profound sensation at the National League headquarters. The action of the police was denounced as a gross outrage. The fact that John Morley is present at the trial is considered a subject for much congratulation. It is thought that the trial will afford him more insight into the true inwardness of the Irish problem, which he came to Ireland to study for himself, than weeks of ordinary travel and investigation. He will be able to tell the English Liberals with more force than ever what the Irish people have to put up with at the hands of the police after his own rough experience at Tipperary.

The Nationalists are confident that, whatever the outcome of the trial may be, the brutal police after his own rough experience at Tipperary.

The Nationalists are confident that, whatever the outcome of the trial may be, the brutal police episode and the evident reluctance of the court to open the doors to the public will not increase the popularity of Mr. Balfour's rule.

The conference of the Irish Nationalists referred to in yesterday's dispatches will be held in Dublin on October 6.

The announcement made in the first edition of "The Labor World," the new paper started in London recently by Michael Davitt, that he would disclose a plot on the part of the English police officials by means of which many innocent Irishmen were convicted and are now undergoing sentences of penal servitude for alleged connection with dynamite explosions in English cities some years ago, caused a good deal of di-

cussion among Irishmen yesterday in New-York (ity, particularly among that radical section of them who are supposed to be in sympathy with extreme measures for the freedom of Ireland. According to the dispatch, Mr. Davitt has said in his paper that James McDermott, better known by the Irish patriots in Brooklyn and this city as "Red Jim," who for many years has been known to be an informer, and wh was shot at several years ago in a liquor shop in bers-st. on this account, organized the dynamite

Captain P. J. Coleman, of the Grattan Guard, one of the companies of the Irish-American Military Union in this city, and also a member of the 69th Regiment was seen yesterday afternoon at No. 240 Broadway British autorities several years ago, suspected of being concerned in the attempt to blow up the Mansion House in London and the Town Hall in Liverpool with

"It will be of interest to all Americans as well as to Irishmen," said Captain Coleman, "if Mr. Davitt can show the shameful methods which have been adopted in these alleged dynamite outrages to convict inno quently of Pigott offered one exposure that has been of many Irishmen who are now pining their lives

Simply," said Captain Coleman, "because the English people are no longer a unit against Ireland Since the blowing up of the Dotterel, a British man of-war, in the Straits of Magellan many years ago, unit the later dynamite explosions in London and othe the later dynamite explosions in London and other English cities, nothing has been so evident as the desire of the Irish people, both at home and abroad, to pursue peaceful methods for the freedom of their coun-try."

TWO VIEWS OF THE COUNT'S LETTER. Paris, Sept. 25.—The Monarchist journals express their approval of the letter of the Count of Paris to Senator Bocher, justifying the course he (the Count o Paris) took in his dealings with the Boulangists. The Republican papers trongly condemn the Count's action and accuse him of admitting dishonorable compron and acknowledging that he was preparing to sacrifice

The Monarchist newspapers in Paris referred to by the above dispatch are few, and are rarely seen in the klosks, or newspaper stands, even along the boulevards, the central quarter of the conservative and "bourgeois" population. They circulate almost exclusively among their regular subscribers. "Le Soleil" is the great organ of the party, and it is ably edited by M. Edouard Herve, a scholar and former companion of Prevost-Paradol, J. J. Weiss, Edmo About, Sarcey, and other members of that brilliant of pupils of the Superior Normal Scho made their mark later in the political and literary world of France. The venerable "Moniteur Universal" pire, after its privilege of publishing Governmental and Parliamentary documents and information was trans ferred to the newly created "Journal Official. The the Comte de Paris. These three newspapers in Paris are reinforced by a few sheets in the departments, and none of them would hardly dare, by course, to criticise the programme published by the royal chief of their party on the eve of his departure for a visit to the United States.

ADVENTURES OF SEALERS IN BEHRING SEA.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Capt in Hagman, of the sealing schooner C. G. White, wideh arrived yesterday from Alaska, was much disturbed at hearing that some of his crew who were found adrift in the Behring sea, and had been brought to this city, had accused him of deserting them. The captain stated that the schooner caught few seals after leaving here last February, and when the schooner Lewis was spoken, some time in July, and reported good sealing off Copper Island, the crew of the White became clamorous to proceed in that direction. The captain refused the night the man at the wheel directed the schooner toward the island. On August 2 four of the boats put off for the island. A fog arose and the schooner cruised around all day before two of the boats were picked up. The men asked to be allowed to go to the island and find the other two boats, taking pro visions, as the latter were probably out of them For six days the schooner beat about the island in a fog, drifted about becalmed, but though the cannon and the captain finally concluded that the men had given themselves up to the Russian authorities rather than starve on the island. Ten days after the boats disappeared the captain headed the schooner for disappeared the captain headed the schooner for San Francisco. The missing boats on making the island were fired on by the natives and one hunter was killed and two wounded. The crews of two of the boats were thrown into the prison, but released on representations of the agents of the Alaska Commercial Company and were sent to San Francisco, while the crews of the other two boats were eventually picked up by the schooner Hamilton Lewis and brought to this city.

THE POPE PRAISES QUEEN VICTORIA. London, Sept. 25 .- In an interview with an English Catholic nobleman the Pope said he fervently hoped for a renewal of permanent diplomatic relations with England. Under the beneficent rule of Victoria, he continued, the Church had enjoyed throughout the British Empire substantial liberties. Reports received at the Vatican from bishops and vicars apostolic show-Church everywhere in the Empire caused him the live-liest satisfaction. He had the deepest personal regard for the Queen, whose thoughthat care for the poor and suffering had won golden opinions throughout the wor. E.

AID FOR AUSTRALIAN .TRIKERS. London, Sept. 25.—The Dock Laborers' Union here as cabled £750 to Sydney, N. S. W., for the benefit of the strikers.

Melbourne, Sept. 25 .- The shearers in New South wales and Queensland have gone on strike. The employers in Sydney insist that the unionists shall accept the principles laid down in their recent manifesto before they will consent to hold a confer-

PORTUGUESE MINISTER TO BRAZIL. Lisbon, Sept. 25.—Viscount Pacoarcos has resigned the Civil Governorship of Lisbon and has been ap-pointed Portuguese Minister to Brazil.

A DEATH FROM CHOLERA IN ENGLAND. London, Sept. 25.—A death from cholers is reported bave occurred at Bristol.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN. Rerlin, Sept 23.—Herr Sonneberg, a Socialist, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for lese majeste, because he remarked that Emperor
William himself would in time become a Socialist.
The Prince of Carolath-Benthen, who is a promihent
Conservative, made a speech recently at Breslau on
the Socialist question. In the course of his remarks

NO REFUGE IN CANADA.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY WILL BE SUBJECT TO LAWS THERE AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ottawa, Sept. 25 (Special).-The proposal of the ouisiana Lottery to start a newspaper in Montreal in order to distribute information in the United States about the lottery has raised a decided com motion in the Canadian press. The New-Orioans company imagines it can evade the Anti-Lottery Law passed by Congress on the ground that foreign newspapers must be admitted. According to advices received by the Dominion Department of Justice Judge Typer, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post that the postal authorities are warranted in excludbill all newspapers, wherever published, containing advertisements of any lottery company. In case of such power lacking Judge Tyner points out that the Postmaster-General of the United States can at once enter into negotiations with the Canadian authorities for the purpose of preventing the evasion of the law now threatened by the Louisiana company.

partment said to-night that such action is unneces as the Canadian laws cover any contingency which might arise. The Dominion Lottery Act, passed four years ago, provides a fine of \$25 for printing lottery advertisements or for selling lottery tickets. If the Louisiana Company attempted to defy the law Parliament would readily increase the penalties.

SEIZED UNDER THE NEW ANTI-LOTTERY LAW. Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 25.—Under instructions from Chief Inspector Sharp, Inspector Booth to-day eized all the issue of "The Birmingham Age-Herald of this date, and the issue of "The Weekly Atlante Constitution of this week, and all other papers com-ing here for this place and for distribution in this region which, upon examination, were found to convertiser" Company, of this city, were also required to give bonds for their appearance at the Kovember term of the United States Court for publishing last Sunday lottery advertisements, although they announced in the next issue that, having learned that the law be came operative at once, lottery advertisements would

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 25.-The postal authoritie at Montgomery this morning seized "The Age-Herald." ent there to subscribers and for transmission to points below. The paper contained an advertisement of the The business management had commodation train. would discontinue all lottery "ads." whenever the law notice from Washington, and was sending the paper out as usual until the solzure at Montgomery this morning. "The Age-Herald" will contain no more lottery advertisements, either in mail or city editions.

THE BALTIMORE AT KIEL Washington, Sept. 25 .- The United States steamship Baltimore arrived at Kiel, Germany, to-day from Stock She will be docked and scraped there, and there to Lisbon, Portugal, to await further orders.

FATAL ENDING OF A DUEL.

Berlin, Sept. 25 .- In a duel at Hatzburg to-day, between Lieutenant Blethstasser and Lieutenant Garder, the former was killed. The duel was the result of a quarrel in a restaurant.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The "Post" announces that General Leszcynski has been appointed Minister of War to succeed General Verdy du Vernols. THE MAHARAJAH OF MANIPUR ABDICATES.

THE NEW GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Calcutta, Sept. 25.—Order has been restored in Mani-pur. The Maharajah has abdicated in favor of his brother. DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The damage by the floods in the epartment of Ardeche alone similarity \$150,000,000

A STRIKE OF OPERATORS AND CLERKS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 25 .- Some time ago a feder ation was formed of a number of the operators and clerks employed on the Mackay lines with a view of demanding an increase of pay. Last Sunday the organ ization was completed at Evansville with the follo officers: B. M. Hepkins, of Fort Branch, president; W. D. Sears, Princeton, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Hopkins is the company's agent at Fort Branch It was given out as the intention to make a demand for increased pay and to give the company five days to consider it in, but yesterday, learning that W. D. sears had been discharged, the men decided to strike at once. A demand was made on the company for his reinstatement and for an increase of pay, about 15 per cent. The company's officials replied that the matier would have to be taken under advisement, and last night the men struck. It is presumed that these do not belong to the federation. At 11:30, however, Mr. Hopkins telegraphed to the men on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Evansville and Indianapolis to go to work, pending a conference to be held with General Manager Saul at Evansville within a week. The company claims that Sears was not discharged because of his membership with the federation, but for other good reasons, and the men assert the contrary.

AGREEMENT AS TO ILLINOIS CENTRAL WAGES Chicago, sept. 25.—A compromise has been effected between the Illinois Central Railroad and the trainmen who made a demand a few weeks ago for an increase of wages. The matter was settled to day, both sides con-ceding points.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE DELEGATES The Grand Jury is again considering the complaint of the Brick Manufacturers' Association against the Board of Walking Delegates, and indictments may soon be

St. John, N. B., Sept. 25.—The recent strikes building trades and brick-making concerns in the United States have demoralized the lime quarrying and burning business of the St. John River. number of the works have already closed down and operations are restricted in all of them.

OPENING OF THE CORN PALACE.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 25 (Special).-The Corn Palace was formally opened this afternoon with imposing cere-monles. The structure is a more novel and attractive one than in preceding years. It covers an area of 264 feet, or twice that of last year. It is of Arabic design. from which rises a substantial tower to a height of 170 feet. On each side of the central tower are two smaller ones, and heavy festoons of grain are hung from the smaller ones to the central tower. The principal room is octagonal in shape and has a diameter of 166 feet. Daylight is excluded, and the ceiling is of sky-blue canvas dotted with incandescent lamps arranged to simulate stars. The auditorium, 100 by 100 feet, will be devoted to musical entertainments. The remainder of the space is reserved for exhibits.

DEFICIT IN THE KINGSTON FIREMEN'S FUND.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 25 (Special).-The defalcation of J. P. Derrenbacher, chief engineer of the Kingston Fire Department, who was found short in his accounts as treasurer of the Firemen's Association to the an of about \$4,000, is now assuming a more serious aspect. He confessed that he had been using the association's money for years, and as he had bondsmen, it was prom-lsed that the loss would be made good. But it was tionable. An action was begun against the sureties of their refusal to pay. Now Recorder Hussey has issued a warrant for the arrest of the defaulting chief. But it is learned that he has either left town or is in hiding here. He could not be found to-day.

Washington, Sept. 25.-The Census Bureau b-day announced populations of cities and towns as follows: Los Angeles, Cal., 50,394; increase, 39,211, or 350,83 per cent. San Diego, Cal., 16,153; increase, 13,516, or 512.55 per cent. Santa Barbara, Cal., 5,840; increase, 2,389, or 69.05 per cent.

DROWNED AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 25.-H. C. Patterson, of No. 3,720 Locust-st., Philadelphia, and a member of the firm of Patterson, Frank & Co... of Philadelphia, was drowned here tills evening. He went in bathing

he said that the middle classes, which saved the Father-land in 1813, were again called upon to exercise the land in 1813, were again called upon to exercise the threatening dangers of Socialism.

A REPORT TO-DAY LIKELY.

KNOCKED DOWN IN THE STREET BY A CAB. THE NECK OF HIS RIGHT FEMUR BROKEN-NOT

FATAL, BUT PERMANENT INJURIES. John Jay, ex-Minister to Austria, met with serious accident in front of the Grand Central Station yesterday. He had come down from his home, Katonah Woods, in Westchester, to attend the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madison-ave. and Forty-second-st., and shortly before noon he left the church and walked down to the Grand Central Station to take a street-car downtown He got on a crosstown car, but quickly seeing his mistake, stepped off and stood in the middle of the street to wait for a Madison-ave. car. A cab came rapidly down the street, and before Mr. Jay could get out of the way he was knocked

is thought that he was hit by It horse or by the shafts of the cab. injured man was carried by a policeman with the help of the bystanders into the baggageroom of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and word was sent to the convention. Bishop Potter was in the middle of an addres when the messenger arrived at the church door and told one of the ushers what had happened. The usher whispered the news to the Bishop, who stopped in his address and requested that two personal friends of Mr. Jay meet the messenger a the door. Among the friends who immediately went with the messenger to where Mr. Jay lay was Superintendent Baker, of St. Luke's Hospital. He found Mr. Jay perfectly conscious but suffering great pain. His clothes were tern and muddy and he was extremely pallid.

"How badly are you hurt?" asked Mr. Baker. "I don't know," said Mr. Jay, "but pretty badly." Something was said about arresting the driver,

to which Mr. Jay replied: "I don't know that it was his fault. I should have gone back to the curbstone to wait."

As Mr. Jay's apartments in the Lenox, in Fifthave., were vacant, the family being at Katonah, Mr. Baker decided to take him to St. Luke's Hospital. A carriage was called and Mr. Jay was made as comfortable as possible for his ride to the hospital. After reaching the hospital he was allowed to rest for a time, and then the surgeons made an examination of his injuries. It was found that the neck of the right femur had been fractured.

When a Tribune reporter called at the hospital last night Mr. Jay was resting quietly. He is a portly man, seventy-three years of age, and while no fears were entertained last night of a fatal result from the injuries, it was said that the process of recovery would be a slow and tedious one, and that Mr. Jay would be lame for the rest of his life. Colonel William Jay, Mr. Jay's son, is in Europe. The man who drove the cab which ran down Mr. Jay, was arrested soon after the accident. He proved to be Nicholas Gibney, of No. 338 East Thirty-seventh-st. He was taken before Justice Taintor, who was at the Yorkville Police Court, and was held in \$1,000 bail to await the result of Mr. Jay's injuries.

Gibney drives a cab for the Hotel Brunswick, and J. Moore, the superintendent of those stables, went bail for him. Mr. Jay has been so long prominent in public life and is so much respected that his injury was a matter of the deepest concern to many of those who heard of it last night. Mr. Jay is a grandson of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States. no fears were entertained last night of a fatal

BOSTON STEAM COMPANY LITIGATION Boston, Sept 25 (Special).-At the session

the Supreme Judicial Court to-day, before Judge es, there was a hearing on a motion for a pre limbery injunction to restrain the American Loan precedings, on October 14, the property of the Bos-ton Steam Heating Company. The plaintiffs are Irv-ing A. Evans & Co., who have a claim for \$25,000 gainst the company. They contend that the mortmade under authority of the Legislature, and because it had not been authorized by the stockholders, and was therefore invalid. Counsel for Drexel, Morgan & Co., owners of the bonds, contended that Mr. Evans was present at a meeting of the stockholders when a vote was passed to issue bonds, and that he took a lot their invalidity. During the hearing, it was stated that the company would probably reorganize and resume business, and that the real cause of suspension was that the return pipes were not of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure. Judge Holmes said that it would have to be a clear case to lead him to interfere in its preliminary stage in interest of a creditor who was secured. On the question whether under the laws of Massachusetts the corporation had a right to make the mortgage, he was of the opinion that it could not legally be done, and he was inclined to disagree with the Superior Court in its decisions to disagree with the Superior Court in its decisions upon that point. The real thing, however, in this case, was an endeavor of the defendants to get possession of a private piece of real estate, and the corporation, he thought, had a right to execute a mortgage upon its property, although it could not mortgage its franchise or its pipes in the street. Judge Holmes refused further to continue the preliminary injunction.

A THIEF CAPTURED BY A PLUCKY WOMAN. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25 (Special) .- While all the family were away from home except Mattie Pinnick, the servant, this morning, a thief entered the house of Willis Davis, No. 1,523 Brooklyn-ave., and was ran-Arming herself with a large revolver, she went up-stairs. Quietly opening the door of a bedroom, she came upon a man in the act of going through a bureau. He was kneeling, with his back to the door, and the girl made a slight noise to attract his atten-tion. Turning, he found himself facing a revolver in the hands of a woman who looked as if she knew how to use it. She compelled him to throw up his hands, him over to some passing men, who held him while she went to the nearest telephone and called for a policeman. The thief was taken to jail, and the girl inished her work and went to the fair, where she stayed with the family all the afternoon. She told them nothing of her adventure, but they learned of it from the neighbors when they reached home.

ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTS AT POISONING.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25 (Special).-Nellie Pish, a sixteen-year-old Cheshire girl, is in the New-Haven jail, awaiting trial for three deliberate attempts to poison her foster-mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Fish. The girl became angry at Mrs. Fish, and, it is alleged, gave her three doses of rat poison. Mrs. Fish will probably recover.

TO ENLARGE BETHLEHEM IRON WORKS. Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 25 (Special).-The Bethlehen Iron Company has called a meeting of the stockholders to consider the matter of increasing the capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. This proposed increase

is to be spent in additions to the works, which include the new ordnance works where armor and guns are turned out for the Government.

G. P. WHITNEY SENTENCED FOR SEVEN YEARS Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25 .- In the United States Court to-day George P. Whitney, of Albany, a bookkeeper in the Albany City National Bank, pleaded guilty to the charge of falsifying entries in the bank's books and to taking moneys of the bank in October, 1837, to the amount of about \$18,000, and was sentenced by Judge Coxe to the Albany pentientiary for seven years.

COMMITTED SUICIDE FROM GRIEF.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—John New, thirty-five years old, of No. 2,621 Germantown-ave., committed suicide this morning by shooting himself as he stood over an ice-box containing the body of his dead wife, who be buried to-morrow. New had been despendent since the death of his wife, on Monday.

A CHURCH'S HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25 (Special).—The one-hundredth iniversary of the building of the Lower Marsh Creek Church was celebrated to-day by several thousand Presbyterians. Dr. Paxton, of Princeton Seminary, gave a historical address on his grandfather, the first pastor of the church. Addresses were also made by the Revs. Russel Stevenson and James Paxton, of

THE CASE AGAINST BIRCHALL.

LINKS IN THE PROSECUTION'S CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

THE PRISONER'S ACTS OF DECELT SHOWN-WIT NESSES WHO SAW RIRCHALL AND BEN-

WELL ON THE TRAIN AND ON Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 25.-The first witness at

the Birchall trial to-day was F. B. Fuller, manager of the Imperial Bank here. He identified the signature F. A. Somerset" on certain checks as that of the prisoner, who opened an account with the Imperial Pank on December 10 or 11, 1888. He identified also

evidence certain letters to Mellerish, through whom the prisoner and Benwell were brought together, but Mr. Blackstock strongly objected. The letters were read. They state that the prisoner had seen young they had decided that young Benwell should come to to pay for his bargain if he liked it after a trial of that length of time. The letters covered a skeleton of the correspondence which took place from the time negotiations were entered upon, with the telegrams sent ostensibly from the Stafford House. Buffalo, but really from the prisoner, telling himself, at Niagara Falls, to ship the heavy baggage to Niagara Falls N. Y. The effect of the telegrams was to show that the prisoner had carried on systematic deceit on Benwell and his father, and, after the young man's dis vas anxious about young Benwell's not appearing During the reading of the telegrams exposing his fraud Birchall's usually pale complexion was suffused with a light flush of red. He made notes occasionally dur

Conductor Poole, of the Grand Trunk, testified that to the best of his knowledge there were only two passengers on his train for Eastwood, the local, on until Saturday. February 17. He thought they came through from Sus ension Bridge. They were, he thought at the time, Englishmen and answered in appearance to the prisone and Benwell. There were at Niagara Falis and at Hamilton dining halls and luncheon counters, so that there was no reason for any one going without food. The bearing of this, from the point of view of the de the autopsy was performed. The witness's replies as to the clothing and appearance of his two passenger somewhat from that given at the inquest. Miss Lockhart, of Woodstock, said she was travelling

west on February 17 from Paris past Woodstock. She saw two passengers get off at Eastwood. On seeing Birchall afterward in jail she identified him as on who had sat before her on the train. The other she recognized in the body of Benwell when exhumed. Mr. Blackstock gave her a copy of a newspaper o February 28, which she had said contained Virtue's evidence, upon which she had identified the young men seen by him at Eastwood with the two she had seen on the train and whom she recognized-one in his coffin as Benwell and one in jail as Birchall. It was shown that the evidence mentioned was not in the paper, and Mr. Blackstock said it had not been

Elizabeth Choate, living near Ingersoll, was trav-"I sat two or three seats behind two one of whom wore an Astrachan I saw his face only for a moment as his cap fell. face was rather thinner than the prisoner's. paper. The man she believed to be Birchall answered to-" she did not hear the rest. She is a newcome

Alfred Hayward, a miller, testified as follows: "I aw two gentlemen passing the mili-gate on February 17, on the road running through Eastwood north and south. I was about 125 feet from the men when I saw them. It was between 11 and 12 a. m. They had walked right straight from the train. It was about forty rods from the train where I saw them They were going north. One man was about twenty feet ahead of the other. I knew him as a man who used to call himself somerset. He is the phisoner. I have no doubt that he is the man. I took no notice of his dress, except that he had a short coat on. I anow somerset, for he stopped a year ago this summer in front of my place, driving a four in-hand. I noticed the man behind, because I took him to be an old country man by his clothes. His coat had a cape on. try man by his clothes. His coat had a cape on.
(The coat was produced that was found on the
murdered Benwell.) That looks like the one he were.
The one that was behind picked up some fresh snow
and threw it at a cat."

The witness was sharply cross-examined.
The important testimony of the morning had the
effect of enormously increasing the excitement in the

and threw it at a cat."

The witness was sharply cross-examined. The important testimony of the morning had the effect of enormously increasing the excitement in the trial. Inundreds failed to get in the building. It looked as if two-thirds of the audience were women. While waiting for the judge Birchall c.astred away, as usual, remarking the increase of interest in the case. Lewis Daego, Grand Trunk Railway agent at Niagara Falls, testified to seiling two tickets to Eastwood on February 17.

John Crosby, son of Squire Crosby, of Princeton, swore that he was on Governor's Road, on February 17, near Robinson's blacksmith shop, when he met two men, whom he described. He thought he could recognize either of the men. He saw one dead in Princeton Cemetery. The other one he saw in Woodstock Jail—the prisoner, birchall.

During his examination this witness was overcome by the excitement of his unusual surroundings and by the heat of the room and fainted away.

John Perry, a farmer, and his son Samuel, and J. Pellow, testified to seeing the tracks of two men in the snow, crossing their land from the direction of the road to the swamp where Benwell was found.

George Macdonald swore that between I and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 17 he heard two shots in Blenhelm swamp, where he was hunting in company with others. The shots were those of a pistol or small rifle.

John Hickson, now of Nevada, corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Alexander Logan, of Princeton, identified Birchall as a man he had met on the railway line between Blandford and Blenhelm townships.

Charles Buck also swore that he had met Birchall on February 17, returning as from the swamp of death, with his trousers rolled up and his boots dirty.

Miss Alice Smith related how, on February 17, she was at the station to post a letter; that as she entered the grate of the station inclosure the prisoner came up to her and shook hands with her, asked about her people and promised to go and visit the "old governor," her grandfather, with whom

WOMEN AS CHURCH DELEGATES.

Baltimore, Sept. 25 (Special).-The contest over the eligibility of women to become delegates to the Gen-oral Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has begun in the Baltimore Conference. In accordance with an act of the last General Conference the question comes before the male and female members of the churches to be voted on in October and November, and the clergymen vote on it at the forthcoming annual conference. The Rev. Dr. A. M. Courtney, one of the prominent members of the Conference, is in favor of the women, and opened the discussion at a special meeting of the ministry to consider the question. The preponderance of sentiment of the meeting was in favor of women entering the General

THE POREIGN DELEGATES TO SEE THE SOUTH. Baltimore, Sept. 25 .- "The Sun" notes the omission of Baltimore from the itinerary of the foreign delegates to the international convention of iron and steel i ufacturers, and adds: "Surely there is public spirit anufacturers of the city to extend an invitation to the excursionists and urge its acceptance." menting upon the complaint of "The Sun," "The Man-ufacturers' Record" states that it has been working for several months to induce the foreign delegates to the convention to visit the South, and has received from steel makers who have already agreed to go South while in the United States. Including memoers or use Coutinental iron institutes, there will probably be at least 300 foreign visitors to the South.

IN MEMORY OF COLONEL MORSCH. Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 25 .- The monument to the

memory of Colonel Joseph A. Mossch, of the 83d New-York Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, near this city, on May 6, 1864, was dedi-cated yesterday afternoon by a delegation of that regi-ment who are now on a visit to the battledelds of the chaptain, Ralph Sherrack, which was followed by the chaptain, Ralph Sherrack, which was followed by the reading of the G. A. B. proclamation, after which the monument was unveiled by Colonel William Scott, who delivered an appropriate address. The monument is on a beautiful knoll in the National Cemetery.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SUGAR AND BINDER TWINE SECTIONS OF THE TARIFF BILL NOT YET

SETTLED. DEFINITE ADJUSTMENT TO BE MADE TO-DAY-

> DUSTRIES LABORING WITH THE CON. FEREES-PRODABLE DATE FOR PUTTING THE MEASURE

THE MEN INTERESTED IN THESE TWO IN-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 25.—The conference report of the Tariff bill failed again to-may to reach the House of Representatives, though the full committee was called together and asked to approve the work of the Republican conferees on all the points at issue except the sugar and binder twine duties. On these two perplexing and difficult questions the majority members determined to take another twenty-four hours' deliberation and negotiation before announcing their final decision to the House. The prospect of an agreement one the lines indicated in yesterday's dispatches had stirred up the sugar interest and the more rabid opponents of any duty on binder twine to renewed efforts to force the committee apart again on these two subjects. Under the stress of these fresh importunities, the Republican conferces yielded to the extent of a further postponement of formal action, and allowed the House to adjourn without any special effort to get the Tariff bill back into that body. They expect to finish their report to-morrow and again talk confidently of its presentation for signature to the full committee at the meeting already called for to-morrow morning. In view of the delays of Tuesday and vesterday, however, confidence in the committee's

expedition is rapidly abating; and, though another

postponement is unlikely, no one would be greatly

The difficulties encountered by the conferees

surprised if the forthcoming report were not made

to-day were much the same in character as those which have delayed action so far. The sugar manufacturers, in the first place, appeared in force this morning and made a vigorous and apnealing protest against the admission of sugar free up to No. 16, Dutch standard. Mr. Scarles, of the Sugar Trust, and other well-known operators established themselves in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and Senator Quay and other friends of the higher rates kept up constant communications with the conferees on the subject of restoring the duties down to No. 13. On the other hand, the free sugar extremists of the House protested with equal vigor against adopting the Senate rate of 6-16 cent on sugars above No. 16. They contended warmly that the house figures should be maintained throughout, and that 4-10 cent was as much protection as the refiners de.erved. Later in the afternoon they retreated somewhat, in view of the activity of the refining interest, and announced that a duty of 5-10 cent on sugar above No. 16 would satisfy all their demands. But the conferces have been inclined to stick to the compromise announced yesterday, and the free sugar extremists will scarcely find any justification in holding out against that arrangement. They may simply succeed in opening the whole question again, and putting cheap

sugar further out of reach than ever. The free binder twine faction in the Senate was as active and vociferous as the opposing sugar partisans in the effort to delay, and, if possible, reverse the programme of the conferces. Mr. Davis and his associates in the raid upon the binder twine industry loudly proclaimed their dissatisfaction with the duty of one cent a pound, proposed by the committee, and threatened once more to apset everything if their demand for a still lower rate should not be complied with. It was said that they had held another meeting and voted to propose a duty of 3-4 cent a mound as an ultimatum. But no such suggestion was presented authoritatively to the conferces, and the precise attitude of the combination is still in doubt. A one-cent rate on binder twine—a reduction of 150 per cent on existing law—is too moderate and reasonable, however, to justify any

duction of 150 per cent on existing law—is too moderate and reasenable, however, to justify any Republican Senator in sacrificing the whole tariff to his desire to make the duty still lower.

The Republican conferees separated to-night with the understanding that a definite adjustment of the sugar and binder twine questions should be made to-morrow. Beyond this they were unable to go, they all said; but several of the conferees were confident that little further difficulty would be met in smoothing out a passage for the bill through both houses. If the report promises to be acted upon promptly, either October 5 or 10 may be fixed as the date on which the bill is to go into effect.

RUMORS OF A POSITIVE AGREEMENT. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Sept. 25.-The Republican conferees on the Tariff bill have definitely decided to report the bill back to the House. The conference report will annonnce an agreement on each and every item in dispute between the two houses, and will not, as has been stated, be only a partial report. It will be presented to the House of Representatives soon after that body meets to morrow morning, and there is a confident ex-pectation entertained by the conferees that the report will be considered and disposed of before the House adjourns for the day; although there is a possibility that a vote on the adoption of the conference report may be delayed until the following day, through the iesire of the members to make explanations of their views on the matters in regard to which it has been necessary to make concessions.

All the Republican members of the Ways and Means

committee got together this evening, and the decision to make a report and move its speedy adoption was de-termined upon after a full consultation. There will be a meeting of the full committee to morrow morning be-fore the House meets, to pass formally upon the report before its presentation to the House. The only question left open to be decided in the morning is the date upon which the bill is to go into effect. The period intervening between the approval of the bill and its enforcement will be brief.

The sugar and binder-twine clauses, which have been

he chief obstacles to an agreement, are regarded as at last agreed upon, and the matter is now considered closed. The following is nearly what the agreement on these two matters will be: Sugar, free below No. 16 as fixd by the House; above No. 16, dutable at 1-2 cent a pound. The bounty to be paid native producers will be applied only to such sugars as grade above 80 degrees, polariscope test. Between 80 and 90 the bounty will be 13-4 cents a pound; above 90, 2 cents a pound. Binder twine, dutlable at approximately 3-4 of a cent-liable to vary slightly from this figure

CANADA'S FORLORN PROSPECT.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 25.—Sir Leonard Tilly, Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, in opening the exhibition here, referred to the McKinley Tariff bill and its effects on this province. He said that while the United States Congress were acting in what they supposed to be the interest of their own country, is could not be denied that the effect of the measure would reach this country. He saw no reason for downheartedness, however. He pointed out that this province was accustomed to import farm produce from downheartedness, however. He pointed out that this province was accustomed to import farm produce from across the border, and thought the farmers could, with advantage, produce they and other meats for home use. If eggs could not be sold to the United States they could be caten at home, or converted into chickens, which could find a ready market in England. He advised greater attention to dairy products, explaining that there was always an English market for Canadian cheese.

TRANSFERRING THE WEATHER BUREAU.

TRANSFERRING THE WEATHER BUREAU.
Washington, Sept. 25 (Special).—The conference committee on the Senate bill to transfer the Weather Bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture has about finished its work and will report to-morrow. The bill provides that the civilian duties hitherto performed by General Greely will, after June 30, 1891, devolve upon some one connected with the Department of Agriculture. The regularly organised Signal Corps of the Army will still perform its important functions, but with a largely decreased force. All superfluous enlisted men, who have been engaged in collecting and transmitting information connected with the reports that are daily sent out, will be honorwith the reports that are daily sent out, will be honor-ably discharged. The provisions of the bill require secretary Rusk to give these old voterans pro-